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THE TARIFF MEASURE THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE IS PREPARING.

THIS BILL IS FOR REVENUE.

isgar and Iron Ore Will Be Restored to the Pottable List and the Tax on Whiskey Will Be Increased to \$1,20 a Gallon-Prest Pressure Brought to Bear on the Committee to Put a Duty on Coal and Wool-Indications that the Income Tax Will Not Be a Part of the Bill, Although It May He Reported as a Separate Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- At 10 o'clock this sorning Measrs. Jones (Ark.), Mills, and Vest, sub-committee in charge of the Tariff will in the Senate, resumed their labors, and, with the exception of Mr. Jones, remained at ourk until noon, Mr. Jones being called away r another committee meeting. The comsittes is making excellent progress, and last sight sent to the printer, for printing in conresient form, a large number of tentative propositions, so that they might be in better that for the deliberations of the committee. This of course, includes the revision and secsolidation of the schedules mentioned in these despatches resterday, and the changes elar suggested in the Wilson bill. Experts of the Treasury Department have been assigned to assist the committee, and all speed possible consistent with thorough work, will be made by the committee. The cardinal principle of the sub-committee is a bill for revenue only, and one of the Senators said this morning that when the bill was reported it would be found to be in accordance with the Chicago platform and would yield sufficient revenue meet the needs of the Government.

There is said to be some opposition in the sub-committee to the income tax, and enormous pressure is being brought to bear upon the members to provide for revenue in some other way. Mr. Jones of Arkansas is an advoate of the income tax, and is still firm in the belief that it is best. He will, it is understood, yield to the judgment of his colleagues if he is envinced that the bill will be endangered by ts retention. It is not unlikely, then, that en they present their draft of the bill to their Democratic colleagues, this section which was the cause of much contention in the House, may be found missing. In the House the question was a duty on sugar or an income tax. The two propositions were an income tax. The two propositions were debated, sugar was made free, and incomes of ever \$4,000 were taxed two per cent. The sub-committee is considering the two bropositions, and has about concluded that it would be better to have sugar contribute a portion toward the revenue than to levy a tax on incomes. This some of the committee consider more in the line of a revenue tariff, which they are endeavoring to frame. The tariff on sugar will not be large, but will be such as will yield a large sum toward the revenues. Haw sugar will probably be required to pay a duty of about three-fourths of a cent per pound, and the remium of one-quartericent a pound that the German Government pays on the refined sugar exported by its people.

Iron ore will probably not remain on the free list, as proposed by the House bill, but will bear a revenue tariff of 20 or 30 per cent. ad whorem. Democratic Senators not on the committee have been laboring to bring about this result. Gloves, silks, laces, de, articles of latury, will probably be allowed to carry the duties fixed by the House.

It is understood that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended to the sub-committee a further increase of 20 cents a gailon on whiskey, and the tax as recommended by the sub-committee will probably be L20 or \$1.25 a gallon. Messra Vest and Lills had a conference with the revenue of fails had a confere ted, sugar was made free, and incomes of

ficials yesterday, when this matter is said to have been discussed.

A great pressure is being brought to bear upon the committee to put coal back to the dutiable list, and in this matter Senator Daniel is one of the most energotic workers. He wants a duty of 50 per cent., but those who are in a position to know say that rate is impracticable. Still, they admit that a duty of from 30 to 40 per cent. may be put on coal when the committee report the bill.

Wool is causing the sub-committee a great deal of uneasiness, and just what to do with it is a question that has not been determined for there are members of the committee and influential benators on the floor who are bitterly opposed to the admission of that article free. Representatives of a certain class of woollen goods, were before the sub-committee forday, but not for the purpose of giving testimony, for that has been laterdicted by the committee. Still, these men got the ear of some of the sub-committee and had a very carnest talk. In which they presented what, from their view, appeared to be the injustice of the Democratic attitude on this subject. There is a slight disposition to put a small duty on wool, but it is said that this will be so utterly repugnant to the magnity of the party that it would not be councilled. put a small duty on wool, but it is said that his will be so utterly repugnant to the majority of the party that it would not be countenanced by the full committee if the subsummittee were to so report.

The committee has practically agreed that there shall be a duty on sugar, but the exact rate has not been fixed, although it has been discussed in a more or less informal manner. One thing has been agreed upon, however, and that is that sugar shall be made a dutlable article. The majority of the committee is favoricle.

discussed in a more or less informal manner. One thing has been agreed upon, however, and that is that sugar whall be made a dutable article. The majority of the committee is favorable to a tax that shall give the refiner a shade the best of it and enable him to compete with the refined sugar of other countries that would under an equal tax on refined and raw surar, operate to the detriment of the refiner it this country. Three-quarters of a cent a pound appears to be the lavorite figure of the committee, with the odd quarter for the refiner. Should the committee agree upon this they will call down a storm from the Louisiana benators and others interested in sugar, who do not look upon this proposition as at all satisfactory to them or their industry.

Such a tax, said Mr. Caffery of Louisiana this evening, would not give the sugar ranter any advantage. It is arbitrary, and does not look to the best interests of the people. If the tax is made, as it is said to-day the committee intend to make it, the sugar rust will control the whole product of the taited states, and the plantor will be at its parcy. It is not what the sugar growers of Louisiana want at all, and we will oppose such a law. What ought to be done is to make a traduated tax, beginning with a duty of three-quarters of a cent a pound on the raw sugar showing a test of 70 per cent, and then progressing up to the lluter standard. No. It, which should be protected by a duty of three-quarters of a cent a cent and a half. This will be a duty that will do some stody and sugar has always been considered a suitable or a revenue article ever since we have had duties, down to the Mothiney act. Sugar was recognized as a revenue article in the shift shill, and there is no reason why the Demorratic party should go back on that record, after this duty has been fixed on the raw worder! I would give the refiners a chance to the whole people. With the tax on the nighest rade of the raw, and a cent on the refined sugar or any other fluore at the same ratio. While be s

One thing is certain, that the fighting among Democrate, if there is to be any—which seems wer likely—is to be done before the thit goes its the Senate. The sub-committee will endeavor to create a bill which will suit all parties and provide money enough to meet the Excesses of the Government, then the full committee will attempt to smooth down the most places that may be left, so that when the hill reaches the Senate it will have the solid support of the whole party.

The income tax is already found to be a stoudding block of no mean proportions, and the indications are, as has already been said that it will not be a part of the Tariff bill proper it is not unlikely, though that it will go senored to the Senate as an independent measure. In the mean time the committee is san work up to a bill that will yield a revenue amply sufficient and yet have no shade of projection in it. It is a huge task, and work by day and night is the lot of the sub-committee in subservation in the time that has been assigned. The meanorial of the National Wool Growers seconation, presented to the Senate by Mr. Sherman to day, resties the failure of the assignation to secure a hearing by the Senate signature from miles and after giving a statistics. sociation, presented to the senare of the as-german to day, rectise the failure of the as-cention to secure a hearing by the Senate hance committee, and after giving statistics the magnitude of the sheep-raising in-atry, with its invested capital of 2500,-100, by down a number of propo-tions the substance of which is that as upon will destroy the wool industry see will be an act of bad faith to inves-ing who were led into the business by superficient and the existing laws, will disas-ously affect all related and dependent agri-ultural industries, cutting off demands for satisfage, i.e. and so affecting the one-half the topulation engaged in agriculture and a turn reacting upon the merchants. The election is also made that free wool will

drain away our gold to the amount of \$30,000,000 annually. It is also contended that the present duties are a revenue and not protective duty, and that free wool will not give cheaper clothing.

It is the intention of the Republicans, as announced in the statements recently made public by Senator Aldrich to insist that interested parties shall be heard after the bill is revorted to the Senate, if an opportunity is not accore afforded. They admir, however, that the Democratis have informally agreed to stand by the bill when it shall be reported and it is now the general opinion that it will be passed in some shaps by Democratic votes. The silver Republicans from the Northwest are not at all disposed to assist their party colleagues in defeating tariff legislation, as they frequently announced in their speeches on the licensal bill last session, but as Senator Teller, the leader of this faction by Republican Senators, save, it will not be necessary for them to vote for the Tariff bill, because the lemocrate will have enough votes of their own to pass it.

One of the Democratic Senators expressed the intention of the committee to day in these words: "We will not report a measure that does not provide a sufficient revenue for the expenses of the Government, and we will so amend the bill as to make sure of the support of all the Democratic Senators. Then we will stop, and, after a brief debate, put the bill to a vote."

Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Finance Committee, said to-day that each member of the sub-committee has individual ideas on certain questions, but all of them are working together with a view to constructing a measure that will be thoroughly in accord with the principles of tariff reform as laid down by the Femocratic party at Chicago, and with a view also to avoiding a deficit in the revenues of the Government. While Senator Jones concedes that several material changes may be made in the bill, as compared with the view also to avoiding a deficit in the revenues of th

NOMINATIONS HELD BACK.

The Object is to Induence the Votes of Men-

ators in Favor of Peckham, WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The terms of many Republican Postmasters of the Presidential class expired several months ago, and it is now said that the President has more than five hundred of these cases on his table awaiting action. Democratic successors have been recommended by Senators and Representatives, but the President and the Postmaster-General deeline to act. All last year they contended that it was not in accordance with the principles of true civil service reform to remove these officials until the expiration of their terms, and a ruling was made to the effect that a term should not be regarded as having expired until after the four years had elapsed from the day of confirmation by the Senate. This was giving the Republicans an average of more than three months of grace, but believing that when the commissions expired the powers that be would oust the Republicans from office the Democrats were not then disposed to complain.

Toward the latter part of November Postmaster-General Bissell told a number of Democratic Congressmen that as soon as he got a little needed rest he would take hold of the more important cases, and if it required the force in his department to work night and day he would have every Republican removed inside of two months. He even went su far as to say that he would bounce them regardless of the expiration of terms, and left an impression on the minds of the Congressment hat he intended making Rome how!, A few appointments were made, and then, about a month ago, the Fresident suddenly stopped making any nominations of Fortmasters. The reason for this policy was that the Senate declined to confirm Mr. Hornblower, and Senators Hill and Murphy had caused a number of New York Presidential cases to be held up. Later, the Fresident began to make a few appointments, but he has been so slow in illing the vacancles that have occurred that the Senators and Representatives have lost all patience with the Administration.

To-day a number of the Southern Congressmen invaded the Post Office Department to learn what prevented the appointment of good Democrats well endorsed for Postmasterships, the terms of which have long since expired. They report that one by one Mr. Rissell took them aside and toid them that no appointments would be made in the Southern States unless the Congressmen could bring influence to bear on certain Senators who are supposed to be opposed to Wheeler H. Feckham for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Shortly after 2 P. M. to-day Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Greslam appeared in the day he would have every Republican re-

Shortly after 2 P. M. to-day Secretary Car-sle and Secretary Gresham appeared in the enate wing of the Capitol, Mr. Carlisie going o the room of Secretary Cox and Mr. Gresham the Marble Room. Almost immediately enators were seen drifting to these two oints, and simultaneously unusual activity as noticed in Mr. Hill's quarter of the Senate jamber.

er. understood that the Secretaries were it is understood that the Secretaries were loid to do what they could for Mr. Feckham, it is also said that the private secretaries of Secretaries Lamont and smith were at the Senate on the same missionary work. Mr. Hill look this as a challenge to battle, and began his labors against Mr. Feckham with renewed

PECKHAM'S CHANCES WANE,

Mr. Choate Says the Senate Committee Will Reject the Nomination,

Joseph H. Choate, the eminent Republican awyer who has been in Washington recently electioneering for the confirmation of Wheeler H. Peckham as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, told his friends yesterday that Mr. Feckham would be rejected by the Judi-ciary Committee of the Senate on Monday next. Mr. Choate said that Senator Hoar and other Republican Senators were opposed to Mr. Peckham's confirmation. Mr. Choate went on to tell his friends that he believed Mr. Peckham would be rejected by a larger vote than Mr. Hornblower was.

It appears that there is a very strong sentinent in the Senate against nominations which are interpreted to come only from political spleen and a vicious effort to injure Senators.

TOP-HEAVY WAR SHIPS.

The Cruteer Philadelphia Said to Be Oue of the Cracklest in the Navy. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The report of the Commission which has been examining the new naval vessels which are said to be unseaworthy and "cranky" will make some sensational disclosures, and it would not be surprising if its publication was followed by a Congressional investigation. The Board called upon the Secretary of the Navy for all the calculations that were made in prepar-ing the plans for the top-heavy cruisers, and were referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair,

ers. and were referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Becair, who in turn referred them to the chief draughteman, who admitted that no calculations had ever been made, either of the draught, stability, tonnage, or other measurements of the vessels, but that the contractors were asked to bid on plans drawn off-hand. It is said that one of the most! cranky "ships in the whole navy is the Philadelphia now at Honolulu, and she will be overhauled when she returns to the United States. She is top-heavy and carries 300 tons more ballast than ships of her draught should require.

The "crankiness" is said to be the result of liberties taken by the naval constructors with plans which were purchased in England. The Spanish tovernment had plans made in a private shipyard in England, but for some reason declined to take them. These plans were purchased by the United States, and the listimore was built upon them. She has proved to be one of the best vessels in the nave. These same plans were used in constructing the Philadelphia, although some alterations were made here and there at the suggestion of the different bureaus of the department. Her massa armament, and upper works were made heavier than the estimates submitted with the plane, while her engines were made ligher, so that the centre of gravity was relaced higher than was intended, and under any sudden strain are is likely to capsize.

Lieutegant tom mander Sperry, Constructor Hubbs, and Engineer White have been appointed a temmission to examine and report upon the propriety of constructor, mander and sudden strain are is likely to capsize.

Lieutegant tom mander sperry, Constructor first meeting vesteday, when Capt. Alexander McLougal, the inventor of the whalebooks, hid hig plans before them. Another meeting will be held the first of next week.

COLD WATER FOR A HUSBAND.

MRS, HOWE INTERRUPTS A SCOLDING WITH THE ICE PITCHER.

tthomar Objected to Her Cetting Letter from President Woodroff of the Megantle Cinb-He Surs Woodruff for \$50,000.

Ithamar Howe was on the witness stand all day yesterday before Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court in his action to recover \$50,-000 damages from Issae O. Woodruff, a wholesale dealer in drugs at 88 Maiden lane, for the alteration of the affections of Ithamar's wife, Mary O. Howe. Howe is a tall man who has spent much of his thirty-eight years in the backwoods as curator of game preserves or sportsmens' camps.

The scene of the action is laid mainly about Spider Lake in Quebec, where the Megantic Fish and Game Club has a preserve of about so,000 acres. Woodruff was the President of the ciub at one time. He is a Yale man and a member of the University Club. Howe had been married a year when, in 1888, he became steward of the Megantie Club. His wife is a little woman who was then 18 years old.

Howe testified that Woodruff, who was a widower at that time, became acquainted with Mrs. Howe in the summer of 1860. The following November he got a letter from Wood ruff, who was living on Willis avenue, this city, inviting him and his wife to visit him in the inviting him and his wife to visit him in the holidays. Howe could not go, but his wife came down here and remained three weeks.

A lot of letters which Howe declared were in the handwriting of Woodruff, and which were directed to Mrs. Howe, were read in evidence. The only one particularly noteworthy was dated Feb. 23, 1841. Howe said he found it in his wife's pocket. It ran in part:

Mr Jony Lyris dim. Your good letter of has Monday came duly to hand, and I can assure you I was giad hear from you again, though I could give you a sharing for worrying about that little amount. Do not let it bother your little curly head again. Forget it entirely hot as i presume you are too proud to do that then take your time and convenience, only de not cover it.

there is the your time and convenience, only do not worry over it.

I would give almost anything for a trip to Philadelphia. I fear I shall never get such another, though the meaning of that one will never get and another, though the meaning of that one will never get and another, thought of you when I went on a trip where grandless in thought of you when I went on the another grandless in the same instead of the control o

ask for or imagine. I remain, thinking of the past and hoping for the fattire, yours.

Howe testified that he found this letter by chance in his wife's pocket.

When she missed it she said: 'You have something belonging to me, and I want it. I made an evasive reply that angered her, and she picked up a shoe and struck me on the head, inflicting a severe sealp wound. I made a copy of the letter subsequently and gave it to her. I kept the original.'

Woodruff denies writing this letter.

Howe testified that he asked her to show him another letter she had received in November, listi, and she refused. He said to her:

"If you have received a letter from Woodruff, knowing he has been recently married, and that letter is of a nature that you cannot show me, you are not a respectable woman."

"Repeat that." is the reply he says the little woman made.

woman made.

He was in bed. He began to repeat the remark and she emptied a pitcher of ice water over him. He sprang out of the bed and went to another, and she confronted him with a

over him. He aprang out of the bed and went to another, and she confronted him with a watch and said:

"You have lifteen minutes to get back into that ice water."

He kept temporizing and saying he must have the letter. She timed him, gave him two minutes' grace, and then cut him off by saying she would quit him. She was packing her trunk until morning, and by daylight was down on the wharf waiting to be taken down Spider Lake on the little steamer to catch the train to Boston. He wouldn't let anybody take her, and she found her way out by a forest trail.

Howe then detailed his attempts to get his wife to live with him again. At first she entertained his proposition, and with her mother prevailed upon him to stay at her mother's house one night, promising to make arrangements to hire a flat the next day.

"When I called the day following," said Howe, "she said. 'Oh, you're a chump. I have written to Mr. Woodruff that you have condoned my offence and cannot seek any redress in law."

Q.—When did that occur? A.—In January, 1892.

O when did that occur? A.—In January, 1892.

O when did that occur? A.—In January, 1892.

Q.—When did that occur? A.—In January, 1892. Q.—When did you begin this suit? A.—The following

DR. KEMP SAVED HER LIFE. He Gives Up Home of His Bleed to a Partly Asphyxlated Girl.

The medical students at the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn were summoned in a hurry to the big operating amphitheatre of the hospital on Wednesday afternoon to witness an operation. Kate Pomphrey, aged 37 years, and Grace Vrooman, aged 17, had been removed at about 81, o'clock in the morning from 178 Warren street in an unconscious and apparently dying condition. They were servants at the house.

They went to bed Tuesday night with the

They went to bed Tuesday hight with the gas partly turned on, but not lighted. They did not appear in the kitchen in the morning, and Mrs. Fields, their mistress, went to their room and found them in the condition described. Ambulance Surgeon Brooks hurried to the hospital with them and the house surgeons immediately applied remedies, the principal one being the inhalation of oxygen.

Miss Vroonam soon revived, but her companion grew steatily worse and scemed to be sinking rapidly. It was finally agreed that her life could not be saved. It was at this point that Dr. Franklin M. Kemp, the stalwartyoung house surgeon, surprised his associates by proposing that some of the blood from his own veins should be neured into those of the patient for the purpose of prolonging and possibly saving her life. The surgeons opposed the transitusion of blood proposition on the ground that they had neither the necessary experience in such a delicate operation nor the apparatus required. Dr. Kemp told them that he would trust to their skill, and procuring a please of tube, said that it would serve the purpose. There was not a moment of time to be wasted, and the surgeons agreed to accede to Dr. Kemp's wishes. Miss formphrey was then carried from the ward to the operating table in the amplitheatre, and the 200 or more students were summoned.

Dr. Kemp with his left arm bared, took a seat alongside the operating table. Dr. Wight, the secior surgeon, then cut through the flesh on the inside of his loft arm at the show and the serior surgeon, then cut through the flesh on the inside of his loft arm at the show and the result of his loft arm at the show and the secior surgeon then cut through the flesh on the inside of his loft arm at the show and the result of his loft arm at the show and the secior surgeon the patient.

There was consideratio difficulty in adjusting the full flesh hour was required before it had been properly arranged. During this time Lr. Kemp was one of the coolest men in the operating tween the veins were tied an gas partly turned on, but not lighted. They did not appear in the kitchen in the morning.

Ex-Sensior Davis's Nicco Kills Horself. BALTIMORE, Feb. S.-Miss Bessie Bantz Ebert, 23 years old, committed suicide to-day at her mother's residence, 2,036 North Calvert atreet. She was a niece of ex-Senator Henry (i. Davis of West Virginia. She cut her throat with a razor belonging to her brother. Octavius Ebert. Coroner Hill said that the young we-man was temperarily insane.

POSTPONED THE HANGING BY A FOTE, The Hope Broke and the Spectators Decider that Was Postshment Esough

COLUMBIA, Miss., Feb. 8.-William Purvis, 8. young negro, was sentenced to be hanged here vestorday for the alleged murder in last July of William Buckley of Barton county by a gang of White Caps. Purvis was convicted on circumstantial evidence. He acknowledged that he was one of the party, but declared he did not fire the shot which killed Buckley. His case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and

sentence was affirmed. Purvis was accompanied to the scaffold by Shoriff Magee and several deputies. He had passed the night in prayer and in protesting his innocence of the murder of Buckley. A strong guard was drawn up around the scaffold to prevent a rescue by the White Capa. The black cap was placed over the condemned man's head, and the drop fell at 12:37 P. M.

As soon as the trap fell Purvis was precipi-

tated to the ground. The noose had parted,

and Purvis's neck was only slightly abrased by the rope. He fell on his back, and remained perfectly still for a few seconds. A man rushed to him and, bending over the negro, asked: "Are you hurt?" From under his black cap Purvis replied: "For God's sake get me out of this." Others came up, and Sheriff Magee made ready to conduct Eurvis back to the scaffold for a second attempt. There were four of the Board of Supervisors present, and they called the Sheriff into the Court House for a conference. The Rev. Mr. Silstor of the Columbia Methodist Church made an Impassioned plea to the spectators, and it was decided by unan-Imous vote that the execution be postponed.

and the facts telegraped to Gov. Stone. JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 8.-Gov. Stone has not received any notification of the postponement of the hanging by the spectators of Will Purvis at Columbia yesterday. Until informed privately otherwise he had believed the sentence

The negro was taken to-day to Meridian, and

had been carried out.

This is the first time in the history of the State, so far as known, where a criminal sentenced to death escaped the same by the interference of outsiders.

The Governor said there was nothing he could do, and that Purvis would have to be arraigned at the next term of court, and resented without further trial.

Section 1,451 of the Code covers the case, which provides in effect that on failure to inflict the death penalty from any cause, the Circuit Court shall, on the application of the State, issue a writ of habeas corpus to bring the convict before the court.

If at large a warrant for his apprehension will be issued, and when brought into court the Court shall sentence the convict to be ex-

MR. CHILDS'S WILL

All His Estate Given to His Wife to Do With as She May Destre.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.-The will of George W. Childs was admitted to probate this morning. The document was executed on Aug. 1 last, one mouth after the death of Anthony J. Drexel. Mr. Childs bequeathes his entire estate to his widow absolutely. The executors are George W. Childs Drexel and James W. Paul, Jr., and they place the valuation of the estate at "over \$100,000 real and over \$100,000 personal." The full text is as follows:

\$100,000 personal." The full text is as follows:

I. George W. Childs, of the city of Fulladelphia and Sinte of Fennsylvania, do make, publish, and declare this writing to be my last will and cestament, hereby revoking all wills as funituments in the nature thereby me at any time hardefore made.

I give, deview, and bequesth all my estate of every kind, whether real or parameted with firm however the same may be structe, more my devoked wife, firmin however that she, knowing my places and purposes, with by girt during her life or by testamentary writing, make such that she, knowing my places and purposes, with by girt during her life or by testamentary writing, make such in accordance with my wishes, it being my intention in accordance with my wishes, it being my intention of my confidence in her action bereing and wite in the disposition of my estate, but only to make expression of my confidence in her action bereingwill my friends George W. C. Drece and January her and the state of the my friends in the year of our Lord one thousand eight bundred and minety-three ninety-three. Against a sealed published, and declared by the said testator as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of tae, who at his request in his presence of said other, have become to subscribed our names as witnesses. Goods W. Childry. RICHARD C. DALK. WILLIAM T. STREE, N. RICHARDS MCCKER.

C.—Have you lived with your wife at any time since the beginning of this action? A—No.

A letter written by Mrs. Howe to Mr. Woodfulf, bearing date Boston, May 1, 1891, was then put in ovidence. It was as follows:

Dran Ma. Woodneys: Your letter of April 2d came in the grip. I wish I could have been easy you and cared for you during a was all well now and den't get kick with the grip. I wish I could have been easy you and cared for your area, it well now and den't get kick with the grip. I wish I could have been easy you and cared for polic. Well, I wish I could hak to you. Just next to see you she after we go to the club house. The relate giving xomebody the old boy. I will say east to see you she after we go to the club house. The plane do not provide for any great hurry, as I expect this in at any time. Well, it can't be helped for the present. I will write again in answer to your letter. I has den't know anything about this. Any was educating at his own expense some sixty young women and these will be cared for. By was educating at his own expense some sixty wong women and these will be cared for. By was educating at his own expense some sixty wong women and these will be cared for. By was educating at his own expense some sixty wong women and these will be cared for. By was educating at his own expense some sixty wong women and these will be cared for. By was educating at his own expense some sixty wong women and these will be cared for. By was educating at his own expense some sixty wong women and these will be cared for. By was educating at his own expense some sixty wong women and these will be cared for. By was educating at his own expense some sixty wong women and these will be cared for. By was educating at his own expense some sixty wong women and these will be cared for. By was educating at his own expense some sixty wong area in which will be many months before anything is public limitation or endowment. Mr. Childs broad hims that we have a property since the will be many months before anything is gave thousands yearly. His estate will properly figure about \$5,000,000. It may belies because of his princely gifts. Although Mrs. Childs has full knowledge of the plans of her husband nothing definite has been arranged, and it will be many months before anything is done. The plans do not provide for any great public institution or endowment. Mr. Childs was educating at his own expenses some sixty young women and these will be cared for. Three months ago Mr. Childs said: 'Should I die to-morrow, every arrangement has been made for carrying out my wishes, and there will be no tangle anywhere."

The Pathine beings property from this time on is controlled by the A. J. Drexel estate. George W. Childs Drexel is in absolute charge under the direction of the frustees of A. J. Drexel's will. The Ledger has earned about \$400,000 net a year during the last ten years. Mr. Childs held a one-third interest from Mrs. Childs and Drexel made in 1885. The new days to purchase that interest from Mrs. Childs and Drexel made in 1885. The new editor and publisher of the Ledger is a son of the late A. J. Drexel, and is about 25 years old.

At a meeting this evening of the Board of the late of the

a son of the late A.J. Drexel, and is about any operated.
At a meeting this evening of the Board of Directors of the Trades I cague it was decided to start a boundar subscription to erect a memorial to the late A. J. Drexel and George W. Childs. The matter was referred to a committee, who will solicit subscriptions from organizations and the general public. The form the memorial will take will be decided upon when sufficient money has been subscribed to warrant the srection of a worthy monument.

FOUR SHOTS AT SUPPLE.

Then Hayes Gets Veughn's Revolver and Empiles it at Rim.

Richard Supple, aged 25, of 417 Grove street, Jersey City, and John Hayes of the same age. who lives at 183 Fifth street, were engaged in conversation about 0 o'clock last night on the sidewalk in front of Owen Farley's saloon at Fifth and Grove streets when John Vaughn joined them. Vaughn is a butcher, 25 years old, and lives at 183 Fifth street. He and Supple, who is also a butcher, are employed in the abattoir. Vaughn accused Supple of having circulated stories about him. Supple denied it and told him he was a liar. Vaughn whipped

it and told him he was a liar. Vaughn whipped out a six-chambered, self-cocking revolver and fired at Supple's head. The build struck his Derby hat and knocked it off.

Supple turned to run. He hadn't gone more than a yard or two when a builted struck him behind the right ear. Two more shats were fired and the build's penetrated Supple's back. Then he turned and grappled with his assailant. Hayes ran and wrested the revolver from Vaughn's hands. As he did so Supple sank to the sidewalk, and Vaughn darfed down Fifth street in the direction of Henderson street, holly pursued by liaves. Franing that the fugitive might get away. Hayes fired the two remaining shots in the revolver at him, but missed him. The shooting had attracted the attention of Policemen Fier and Sullivan and lettective clarke. Ther took charge of Supple and thrike, and Sullivan started in pursuit of the two men who were running down Fifth street, They soon overhauled Hayes, and Sullivan took him into custody, while tharks continued in pursuit of Vaughn. The latter darks into a store at Henderson and Fifth street, and was trying to make his way into a back room when Descrivel to make his way into a back room when Descrivel to larke caught and stantly.

The tornado passed through Washington and Bolivar counties, thickly populated with farmers, and it is foured that there will be a death list there.

tinued into a store at Henderson and Fifth street and was trying to make his way into a back room when Dejactive Clarke caught and arrested him.

Supple was removed to the City Hospital. It is thought that his wounds may prove mortal. Vaughn and Hayes were taken to the Second precinct police station and locked up. Vaughn, who was intexicated, refused to make a statement. Hayes told Capt. Kelly the story of the affray, and explained that when he was chasing Vaughn he became exolted, and having the revolver in his hand, he fired, but not with any intention of hitting. Both men were held. Hayes being detained as a witness. Hayes was not aware of the cause of the quarret, and Vaughn relused to talk about it. Bupple is very low. There has been an internal hemorrhage, and the surgeons at the hospital think he cannot live.

Beadleston & Worrs's "Imperial Boos"

FIGHT IT OUT, BRETHREN.

PLATT DIDN'T EXPECT THE THIRTY WOULD LIKE WHAT HE MAID.

The Republican Organismiton of the County of New York" in What Mitholland Will Modestly Call His Faction-The Thirty Will Go Ahead and See If New York County Can't Get A ong Without Platt,

Those alleged leaders of the Republican Senate at Albany, Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton and Clarence Lexow of Nyack, hurried down from the City of Hills yesterday afternoon and were with Mr. Platt last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The two hayseed Senators and Col. George Bilse's adversary, the haveed from Tioga county, have police bills and all sorts of bills for this county under consideration.

The Republicans of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Union League Club will have nothing to do with Mr. Platt, Mr. Lexow, or Mr. O'Connor. They do not think that they are in earnest concerning the investigation of the Police Department, and there is a coolness all around. Some of eminent Republicans in county said yesterday that Mr. Platt, by his interference in its affairs, and especially in the reorganization plan, had jeoparded the slection of a Republican Governor this fall. Such men as Cornelius N. Bliss, Elihu Root, Edward Mitchell, Edward Lauterbach, and Edwin Finstein have believed that the Repub-

Edward Mitchell, Loward Lauterbach, and Edwin Einstein have believed that the Republicans had a good chance to elect a Governor and to paye the way for the election of a United States senator two years hence to succeed David B. Hill.

Mr. Bliss and his associates are not a little downcast, and they attribute the muddled condition of affairs to Mr. Platt and his friend-ship for Mr. Milholiand. Mr. Bliss said yesterday that he would like to go to Europe in June, but that he would not if the reorganization of the Republican machine in New York county was at all in jeopardy. He said that he would stick it out if it took all summer, and that he and his committee would not pay the slightest attention to Mr. Flatt's criticisms.

All Mr. Platt would say last night regarding the sharp criticism which his espousal of the alighbeat attention to Mr. Flatt's criticisms.

"I am sorry that those gentlemen have not seen filt o agree with me. I hardly expected when I made the statement I did that my action would be entirely satisfactory to the members of the Committee of Thirty.

One of the things which the Milholiand County Convention in Cooper I nion to-night will do is to adopt a constitution, the interesting feature of which will be the name the faction will adopt. It will drop all reference to machine from its title and call itself. The lecubilean Organ-

to adopt a constitution, the interesting leature of which will be the name the faction will adopt. It will drop all reference to machine from its title and call itself. The kepublican Organization of the Countr of New York." There is a suggestion of regularity about this to which one of the active organizers of the movement referred when he said:

We will send a delegation to the next State Convention, Col. Illies may send a contesting delegation if he wishes to.

The criticisms on the interference of a citizen of Toga country in the factional quarrels of the party in this city have suggested the possibility that speaker Malby and Senator Saxton may not speak to-night in Cooper Union after all. Senator O'Connor said last night:

thion after all. Senator O'Connor said last night:

I shall not attend the meeting. I prefer to let the Republicans of New York city fry their own fish, or, like the historical Klikenny cats, light it out among themselves. Up our way, though, we welcome and encourage a multiplicity of Republican organizations. We think they help the party. There seems, however, to be an inclination here to restrict and confine organization. What is the objection to a second organization? I should think it would help the party."

There was some discussion at the meeting of the Union League Club held last night on the subject of a reorganization of the Folice Department of the city, and the last night on looking to that end. No conclusion was reached, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Folicial Reform with instructions to report at a meeting to be held on Wednesday, Feb. 21. This is one day after the date fixed for the Lexow investigating committee to report the result of its police investigation to the Senate.

The light for the control of the local Repub-

port the result of its police investigation to the Senate.

The fight for the control of the local Republican machine was conducted on the skirmish line last night, little brushes occurring between the adherents of the Committee on Reorganization and those of Milholland in several Assembly districts. The liveliest scrimmage was in the Seventeenth district, where a meeting of the regular district committee was held at 620 Ninth avonue. The hall was filled with members of the rival factions, but there were only about lifty present enlitted to vote.

Faniel M. Robinson, President of the district association, fired the first gun by offering a resolution endorsing the liliss-Root plan. Wilson Berryman was on his feet in an instant with a substitute proposing the endorsement of the Milholland movement.

Chairman Robert Millier declared that Mr. Berryman's action was treacherous, and that the attitude of Mr. Flatt in favor of the Milholland organization would split the party wide open. Flatt," he said, has led the party to more defeats than any other man who has been intrusted with its leadership."

Thomas Greenwood, a Milholland partisan, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, but the motion was lost by a vote of 18 to 27. Some one shouted that Herryman was a Tammany heeler, and that gentleman begged the some one to tell who he was that he might be chastised.

Both sides agreed that they would not be bound by the action of the committee, and the Milholland men promised to stay away from their County Convention in Cooper Union tonight to fight it out at a meeting of the full association of the district, to be held in the same hall.

Another little skirmish was in the Twenty-fourth district, where District Leader Richard M. Illilis the first of the machine leaders to loin Mitholiand, deserted to the enumy. A committee of members of the R. T. Lincoln Club, headed by Anthony Mossop and Secre-tary Clinton, hastened to the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening to tell Mr. Mitholiand that Hillis had done this when he learned that they were going to depose him from the lead-ership. ership.

TORNADOES IN LOUISIANA.

A Path of Bestruction Three Hundred Feet Wide-One Fatality.

Pour Hupson, La., Feb. 8.-A tornado passed through this place at 7 o'clock this morning. The first place it struck was on Mrs. S. A. Delambres's plantation, formerly owned by Gen. Hueston, about two miles northwest of here. A negro child was killed, and two barns, three cabins, and the gin house were blown down. Another negro child was seriously hurt, and five other negroes were injured. The damage on this piace amounts to about \$5,000.

The tornado next struck the Chambers place

and destroyed five cabins. A negro girl was seriously wounded in the head and four or five slightly injured. The damage on this place amounts to about \$1,000. slightly injured. The damage on this place amounts to about \$1.000. The track of the storm was about three hundred feet wide and it levelled everything in its path, it moved up Thompson Crock and was lost in the swamp, through which it cut a wide swath.

Alexandria, La., Feb. 8.—This morning at 7 o'clock a tornule passed through this place. It blow down many shade trees in the city. At Welch's Priving Park a fine large barn was blown down. At A. W. Melaurin's, seven miles above here, it blew down all the brick part of the sugar house, damaging it to the extent of \$5,500. The wind blew from west to east and crossed The wind new from west to cast and cossent the river at the upper corporate limits, blowing down a lot of timber on the coposite side. Several negre calina on the Bayou Rapids were unrocted, but only three were compected descripted and the completely destroyed.

Minimize, Feb. 8.—A tornado passed overthe northwestern portion of Mississippi late this afternoot. afternoon.
On the plantation of Col. W. I. Nugent, four miles northeast of Greenville, Miss. William lirady and wife, colored, were in their cable, which was blown down, killing the woman in-

Beath of Archdencon Ziegenfuss. POUGHEREISTE, Feb. 8 .- Ven Henry L. Ziegenfess, archdeacon of Dutchess and rector of Church, died suddenly at Vassar Christ Church, died suddenly at Vassar Brothers Hoapital too night at 10 o'clock. He had been at the hospital for nearly two weeks, and up to 5 c'clock had been apparently convalescing, when he awoke with great distress in breathing, which continued until he died.

The cause of death was cedema of the lungs, saused by heart disease. Dr. Ziegventuss was born at Breageville, Monroe county, Fa. Nov. 3, 1844. He buried his wife two weeks ago. END OF JOHNNY DAFENPORT.

The Prostdent Signs the Bill Repealing the Pederal Erections Law. Washington, Feb. 8. The act repealing the

Federal Elections law was signed by the President shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon. Representative Pearson of Ohlo, the Chairman of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills, and Representative Tucker of Virginia, the author of the act, brought the enrolled copy to the gold pen with which Speaker Crisp and Vice-President Stevenson had signed the bill, and Mr. Pearson brought a blank receipt for it, which he proposed to have the President sign and preserve the slip as a souvenir. When the President had signed the bill and the receipt with Mr. Tucker's gold pen, Mr. Tucker told of a remark ex-Speaker Reed made this morning when the repeal bill was announced in the House, "Ballot-box stuffing," drawled Mr. Reed, "has at last become legalized."

SHE GAVE THE JUDGE POINTS ON LAW.

Miss Sturges Wouldn't Reveal the Contents of Telegrams and Quoted Authorities, BEIDGEFORT, Feb. 8.-The case of John L Throckmorton of Columbus, Ohio, against Lucy Chapman of Fairfield was on trial in the Superior Court in this city before Judge Shumway, and the contents of certain telegrams were wanted. Ella Sturges was the operator at Fairfield, and she was summoned to court by Attorney Stoddard and ordered to have with her all telegrams received and sent by Mrs. Chapman. She appeared in court and was called to the stand. Attorney Stoddard asked: "Have you in your possession certain telegrams received and sent at various times by

George D. Chapman?"
"Must I answer that question?" the girl said, turning to Judge Shumway.
"I think so," replied the Judge.

"The rules of the company by which I am

"The rules of the company by which I am employed forbid me answering such a question," said the venng woman.

After some delay she finally said she had the telegrams, but she was determined not to reveal their contents. When asked to do so she refused. Then she arose and addressed Judge Shumway as follows:

"If your Honor please, I have here some points on this question which I wish to submit for your consideration." She then read the law on evidence of that character and also the rules of the Western Union Company. She referred the Judge to certain cases in different State reports. A recess was taken for Judge Shumway to decide on the question of contempt, and when court opened again Miss Sturges was sustained by the Judge who refused to commit her to jail for not answering the questions which Mr. Stoddard asked.

A 17-YEAR-OLD BRIDEGROOM.

Young Weeks Marries Mamie Athin Des-BAYPORT, L. I., Feb. 8.-Seventeen-year-old

George Weeks of Patchogue, began keeping company with Mamie Albin several months ago, although his parents were very much against his courting the girl while he was so His father, Philander Weeks, went to New

York last week for the purpose of having George put upon the school ship, where he be-

George put upon the school ship, where he believed his love for Miss Albin would ultimately grow cold. He failed in his mission.

George and Miss Albin called last night at the residence of the Rev. A. L. Colton and were ushered into the parlor.

"We want to be married," said George before the parson had a chance to sek them what their object was in calling upon him through the mud and slush. They were married in a very few minutes and left the house. Now the pastor is being hauled over the coals for having married the couple without the consent of the boy's parents. He says the boy represented himself as 21 years of age.

Young Weeks, after leaving the minister's house, saw his wife to her home on Baliroad avenue, and then returned to his own homa George's parents heard of the marriage this noon. They have taken no steps in the matter yet, but it is generally thought they will try to have the marriage annulled.

FATHER CORRIGAN'S TWO WILLS. If the Lant Is Set Aside His Church Gets All His P operty by the Prior Oue. A will made several years ago by the Rev. Father Corrigan, late rector of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, in Hoboken, has been discovered. In it he leaves all his property to the

Church of our Lady of Grace, and there is a clause in it which peremptorily forbids his heirs making any contest.

This discovery is of interest to the heirs, who are now contesting the last will. If the will made by Father Corrigan on his deathbed is set aside because of testamentary incapacity the prior will goes into effect, and the heirs will have to be content with its provisions or begin a new contest.

Lawyer-James F. Minturn, who drew the last testament, says it will be admitted to probate without opposition. It is understood from this that a compromise has been, or will be, made with the contesting heirs.

DWIGGINS GIVES HIMSELF UP, Indiana Officials Seek Him to Valu to Chieago to Arrest Him.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8. - Prosecuting Attorney Brown and a deputy sheriff from Benton county, Ind. reached Chicago this morning in search of Zimri Dwiggins. A warrant was in the attorney's pocket, but will not be served on the ex-President of the Columbia National Bank before to-morrow. A visit to Mr. Dwiggins's office in the Rookery building revealed that

office in the Rookery building revealed that Dwiggins had been called out of the city on important business, and would not return before to-morrow. The elers said:

"Mr. Dwiggins is willing to go peaceably, and there will be absolutely no trouble."

Mr. Dwiggins is wanted in Oxford, Ind., on a charge of embezzhing money from the Commercial Blank of Oxford.

A despatch from Fowler, Ind., to-night says that Dwiggins gave himself up to the authorities there. Meanwhile the men with requisition papers wait in Chicago for the banker to return.

WHERE IS THE STEAMSHIP DALTON. 58 Days Out from New York, and Not Yet

Reported at Montevideo, The Lamport & Holt line steamship Dalton. an iron freighter of 1,255 tons not, has not been heard from since she sailed from this for Montavideo, Eucnos Ayres, and liosario on Dec. 13. Three other vessels of the Lamport & Holt line, the J. W. Taylor, the Lamport & Holl line, the J. W. Taylor, the Pascal, and the Sirius, which sailed from four to nine-teen days after the Dalton, have been reported at Montevideo. The Sirius, which is of about the series tennage as the Dalton, made the trip in sixteen days. The Dalton has been out lifty-clini days, the was commanded by Cart. Dalton, a roung Unglishmae, and had a crew of about thirty-five men. Thomas L. helly was her chief engineer.

PENNACOLA, Plane Feb S. Bichard Croker, nocompanied by the implication of the city
to-day. He weited tay forts and other cheese
of interest. The party left for Jacksonville tonight.

PRICE TWO CENTS. WRECK OF THE KEARSARGE

THE FAMOUS OLD WAR SHIP FOUN-DERS OFF RONCADOR REEF.

the Was on Her Way from Port-au-Prince to Nicaragus to Protect American Interests There-Att of the Officers and Crew Saved-The Steamer City of Para Sent from Colos to Take Them Off.

COLON, Feb. 8.-The United States steamer Kearsarge foundered on the night of Feb. 2 off Roneador Reef. The Rearsarge was ordered on Jan. 27 to proceed from San Domingo to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American in-terests that were alleged to be endangered by the troubles between Honduras and Nicaragus. Rongador Reef is some 200 miles to the northeast from Bluefields. The Kearsarge's last port was Port-au-Prince. The news of the wreck was brought to Colon by Lieut. Brainard, who chartered a schooner at Old Providence, an island almost directly west of Roncador Reef. He arrived here last night. All the offi-

cers and crow of the Kearsarge were saved.
Washington, Feb. 8.—The most famous ship of the naval service-the old corvette Kearsarge-has gone to the bottom. The story of her loss was told to Secretary Herbert in a brief cable message which he received this morning from Lieut, Frederick Brainard, an officer of the vessel, dated at Colon. Lieut, Brainard reached Colon this morning and immediately sent the message to the Secretary, in substance as follows:

"Kearsarge sailed from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Jan. 30 for Bluefields, Nicaragua. Was wrecked on Roncador Reef Feb. 2. Officers

Immediately on receipt of the cablegram Secretary Herbert sent a message to Lieut. Brainard directing him to charter a vessel at Colon and proceed at once to the assistance of the shipwrecked men. An answer came quickly from Lieut. Brainard that the mail steames City of Para was available, and it is supposed at the Navy Department that the vessel is already on her way to the relief of the shipwrecked men. Lieut. Brainard was directed to engage the mail steamer to stop at the reef and take the men off, or to secure any available vessel without delay. Roncador Reef is about 250 miles from Colon, a day's journey for the City of Para. It is expected that the steamer will have Admiral Stanton and his men in some port within two or three days. There are no anxiety at the Navy Department over the safety of the ship wrecked people. There is plenty of provisions in the wreck of the Kearsarge, which is probably high and dry on the reed Old Providence Island is seventy-five miles only from Boncador, and could be reached easily in small boats; or, if it were missed, the Kearsarge's men could get to the Mosquite coast, a belt of the Nicaraugua coast line. It was on Roncador Reef that the steamer Aguan was wrecked while the Hon. Warner Miller and other Nicarauguan Canal capitalists were of board.

The Kearsarge was the flagship of the North Atlantic station, to the command of which Actsing Bear Admiral Stanton, who was detached from the command of the South Atlantic station for saluting Admiral Mello in Rio harbor, was assigned. He recently joined the old ship at Port-au-Prince, and hoisted his flag on her. During the last week in January information was received at the State Department that Honduras was invading Nicaragua, and after a consultation between Secretary Gresham and Secretary Herbert it was decided to send the Kearsarge to Bluefields to protect the Nicaragua Canal interests there. Accordingly, the vessel sailed from Port-au-Prince on Jan. 30, and met her fate three days later.

Sentiment was divided at the Navy Department to-day over sorrow for the loss of the old ship and pity for Admiral Stanton, whose unfortunate experience in Brazil is now followed by the loss of his flagship. A court of inquiry to determine the responsibility for the loss of the vessel will surely follow. However, as Admiral Stanton had nothing to do with the navigation of the ship, the responsibility falls on the commanding officer, Commander Oscar F. Heyerman, and such officer or officers who may have been in charge of the vessel at the time the wreck occurred

The Kearsarve has been continuously in the navai service for thirty-two years. She was built in Kittery, Me., in 1861, and was commissioned the next year. Her great claim to fame, of course, is her defeat of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, off Cherbourg, France, on Sunday, June 19, 1864. The Kearsarge had been practically rebuilt. She was recently assigned to the duty of blowing up derelicts between New York and the West Indies, but news that American interests in San Domingo wore endangered by a threatened revolution caused ecretary Herbert to direct the Kearsarge to proceed without delay to that country. The alleged revolution, like many other similar affairs in San Domingo, proved a fizzle, and the Kearsarge proceeded to Port-au-Prince, where

Admiral Stanton joined her.
The Committee on Naval Affairs of the House had under consideration the Insertion of an item in the appropriation bill for 1804 16 providing that the Kearsarge be repaired and put in as good a condition as possible. This item would have come under the bill passed last session excepting the Rearsarge and Hartford

would have come under the bill passed last session excepting the Kearsarge and Hartford from the operation of the law forbidding the expenditure of mere than 20 per cent of the estimated value of a ship for repairs.

The nome addresses of the officers of the Kearsarge are as follows:

Admiral stauton, bag Harbor, N. V. Commander Heyerman, Detroit, Mich. Hieut Forsa, Moorewood avenue, Fittsburgh, Fa.; Lient, Lyman, I. 32 Q street, N. W. Washington, D. C.; Lieut, Walling, Circleville, O.; Lieut, Hood, Florence Ala.; his wife is now visiting in Washington, Lieut, Brainard, 36 Church street, Bay City, Mich.; Ensign Magruder, Victaburg, Miss.; Fassed Assistant Surgeon, Lumsden, 110 South First street, Hickmond, Va.; Assistant Surgeon Baraum, Chappaqua, Westchester county, N. Y.; Paymaster find, New York city no address on file at the Navy Department; thief Engineer Gowing, 50% Thomson, Cleveland, O., Twenty-first Congressional district: Cadet Still, Walash, Ind.; Contel Forder, Buston, Ia.; Cadet McCormick, Troy, N.; Ladot bail, H. Hawthorne street, Tropheler, N.; Cadet Van Allen, Gallalin, Tenn.

It is semewhat of a coincidence that both

reported at Montevilloc. The Sirius, which is of about the sense tonnage as the Julion, made the trip in sixteen days. The Dalton has been sut fifty-oight days. The Dalton has been sut fifty-oight days. The Dalton has been sut fifty-oight days. She was commanded by Cart Luilon, a roung infinite man, and had a crew of about thirty-live men. Thomas is helly was her chief engineer.

ACTOR FUMET'S EICYCLE,

It Blan's nove Him trom a Process Serve's Churches.

A motion was made before Justice Fullen in the Supreme court in Brooklyn vestering to have the judgment for \$140.72 against Actor J. K. Immet varet d. Mr. Immet get included in the magness by Julion is security for large in the process server a cost that he judgment had been I beyerly served upon him. The process server a cost that he dominant Theories in Incoming Theories had been I beyerly served upon him. The process server a cost that he dominant Theories had been I beyerly served upon him. The process server a cost that he dominant Theories in Incoming the motion.

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San Franch of the seriormance, and touched him with the cather.

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